



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *April 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended April 28, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial. One of the above deaths was senile exhaustion; 1 due to accidental fall in ship's hold. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week: Owing to the disturbed condition of the country due to the revolution, it is next to an impossibility to get a record of any kind. It can be stated positively that no infectious or contagious diseases exist in this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 23, steamship *Colombia*, crew, 18; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 26, steamship *Kitty*, crew, 20; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 27, steamship *Duncan*, crew, 20; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**The pier and wharf at Bocas del Toro.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *May 3, 1902.*

SIR: Since my letter to the Bureau on April 23, 1902, concerning vessels loading at the wharf at the subport of Chiriqui Grande, I made a trip to the above-named place to see the wharf.

This pier with wharf is built out from the shore to deep water and is about 900 feet long, and this distance is the actual length out over the water. This pier is not wide enough to allow a footman to pass the train. The banana trains come out of the plantation and out on the wharf to the steamer. No one accompanies the train except the train crew of 3 to 5 men; the fruit is unloaded from the cars to the ship by the laborers carried from Bocas del Toro, and these wear fumigated clothing; this clothing is of one color and the same material to distinguish them from other laborers. The instructions of the fruit company to their employees (mostly Americans) are to see that the quarantine regulations are strictly carried out at the peril of their positions.

Owing to the actual length of the pier and wharf (about 900 feet) over the water, the fact that it can better be guarded as to unemployed persons and that it takes less laborers to put the fruit along side of the ship than would be employed if launches and barges were used, and having visited the place and studied it in detail leads me to believe that it is

safe to load at the wharf at Chiriqui Grande, as carried on at present, at all hours of the day or night.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon—Fruit port—Yellow fever.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, May 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended April 30, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 1; deaths none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, cases, 1; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases, yellow fever, smallpox, and malarial fever. Four deaths noted above occurred in Port Limon, namely, 1 negro, male, infant, of intestinal hemorrhage; 1 white, male, adult, of malarial fever; 1 colored female, adult, of puerperal fever, and 1 colored, female, adult, of dysentery. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. One case of yellow fever, a laborer, was brought from Cairo Junction, 39½ miles from here by rail, and admitted to the hospital here, but was not recognized as yellow fever until April 26, ultimo. The case of smallpox developed here April 24 ultimo, is now isolated and guarded. Compulsory vaccination is now being enforced.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 24, steamship *Olympia*, number crew, 38; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 25, steamship *Holstein*, number crew, 21; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 26, steamship *Venus*, number crew, 29; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 28, steamship *Alene*, number crew, 42; number of passengers from this port, 16; number of passengers in transit, 4; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, May 5, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions in the district under my command for the week ended May 3, 1902: Fif-